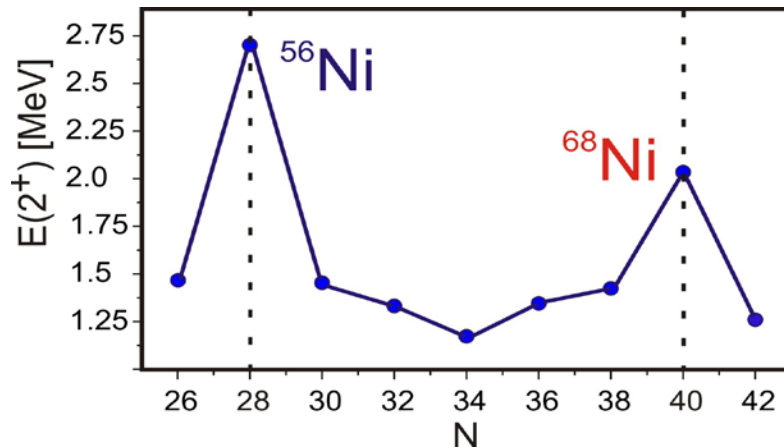
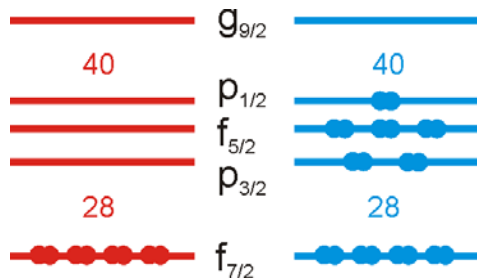
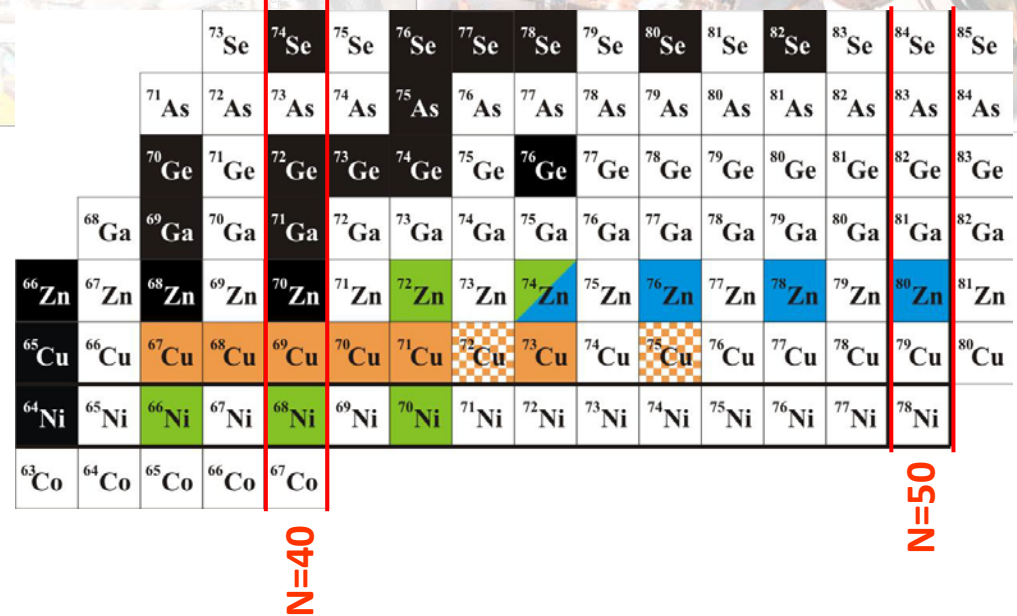


Coulomb Excitation of Isomeric states of ^{70}Cu

N=40 and Coulomb of the Cu isotopes



- ✓ high $E(2^+)$ in ^{68}Ni (R. Broda *et al.*, PRL 74 (95) 868)
- ✓ proposed new magic number $N=40$

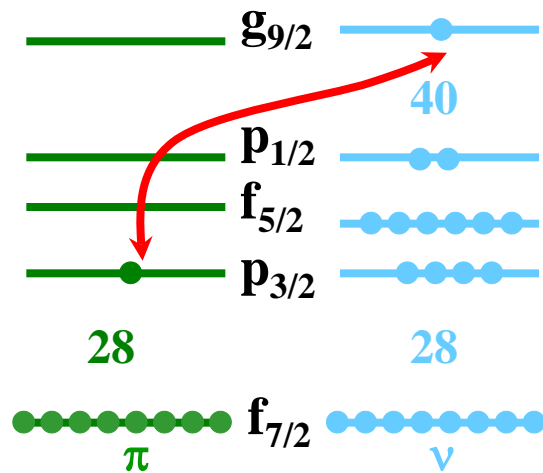


➤ n-rich Cu isotopes provide an excellent means for testing the proton-neutron residual interaction in this mass -region;

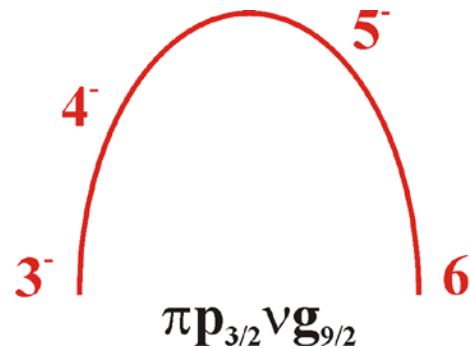
- 2005: Coulomb excitation of odd-odd $^{68,70}\text{Cu}$;
- 2006: Coulomb excitation of odd-mass $^{67,69,71,73}\text{Cu}$.

The odd – odd ^{70}Cu

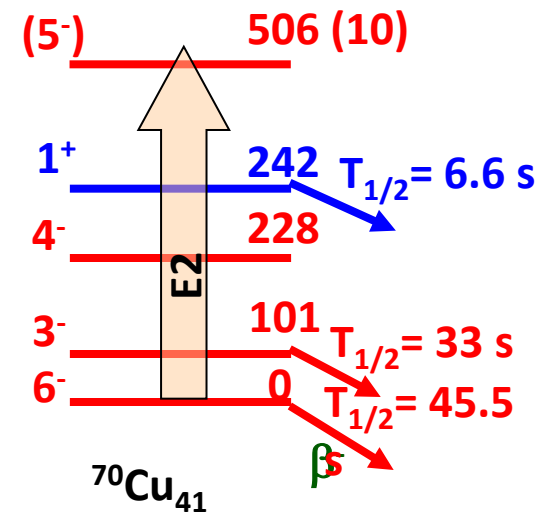
- the low-energy level schemes dominated by multiplets originating from the coupling of the odd proton with the odd neutron $\pi p_{3/2} \oplus \nu g_{9/2} = 3^-, 4^-, 5^-, 6^-$;
- B(E2) values within the states of the $\pi p_{3/2} \oplus \nu g_{9/2}$ multiplet offers important information about the p - n residual interaction across $N=40$.



$^{70}\text{Cu}_{41}$



V. Paar Nucl.Phys.A331(1979)16



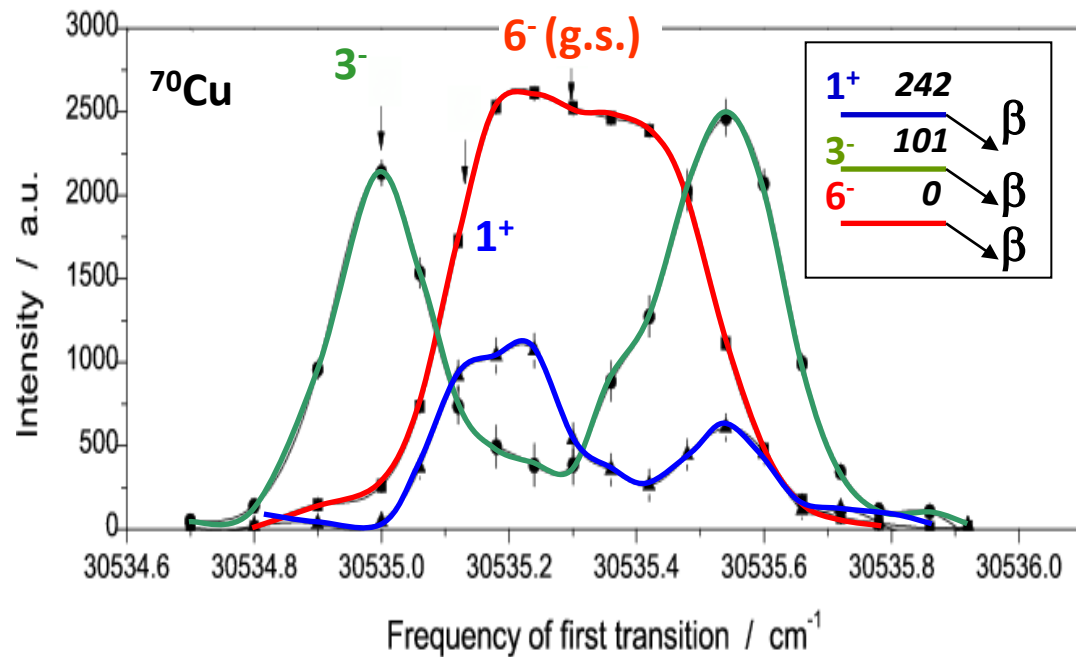
^{70}Cu : J. Van Roosbroeck et al., PRL92(2004)112501, J. Van Roosbroeck et al., PRC69(2004)034313.

^{70}Cu : J. D. Sherman et al., Phys.Lett. B67(1977)275

$^{68,70}\text{Cu}$: I. Stefanescu et al., Phys.Rev. Lett 98(2007)122701

Isomeric Beams from REX-ISOLDE

- technique based on in-source laser spectroscopy
(Ü. Köster et al., NIM B, 160, 528(2000); L. Weissman et al., PRC65, 024315(2000)).
- set the laser frequency to select and maximize the production of the isomer of interest.



J. Van Roosbroeck et al., PRL92(2004)112501

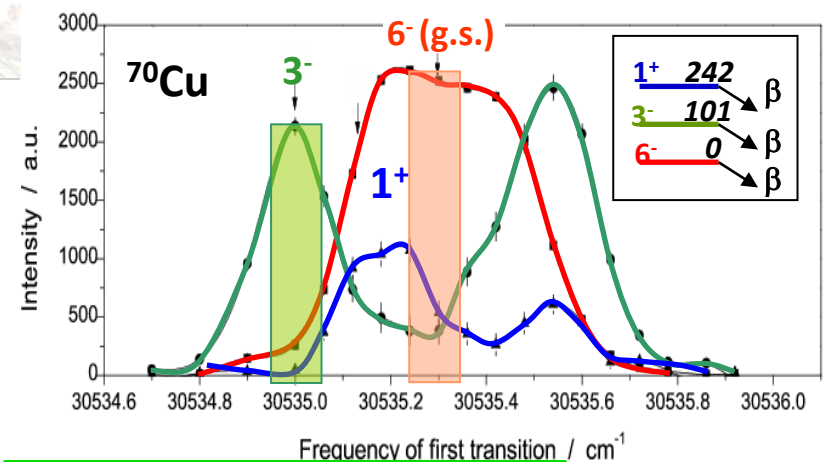
+ postacceleration by REX-ISOLDE

Experimental details

^{70}Cu on ^{120}Sn

Beam energy: 2,83 MeV/u

Beam Intensity: 5×10^5 pps



$^{70}\text{Cu}/^{70}\text{Ga} = 80\%/20\%$

^{70}Cu :

$6^- \rightarrow 86\%$

$3^- \rightarrow 7\%$

$1^+ \rightarrow 7\%$

**Isomeric
Composition**

determined from
characteristic beta
decay lines



Inclusive excitation cross-section

disentangle

$\sigma(6^- \rightarrow \text{XXX})$ and $\sigma(3^- \rightarrow \text{XXX})$

$^{70}\text{Cu}/^{70}\text{Ga} = 50\%/50\%$

^{70}Cu :

$6^- \rightarrow 72\%$

$3^- \rightarrow 25\%$

$1^+ \rightarrow \text{less than } 3\%$



Inclusive excitation cross-section

^{70}Ga contamination

The separator is not able to separate ^{70}Cu from ^{70}Ga



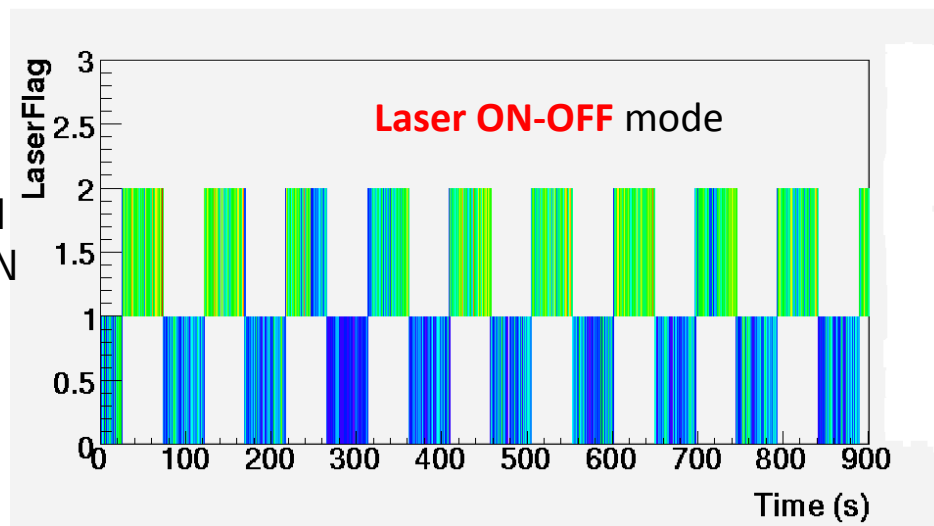
^{70}Ga and ^{70}Cu impinges both on target

Laser ON – Laser OFF to disentangle Cu interaction from Ga interactions

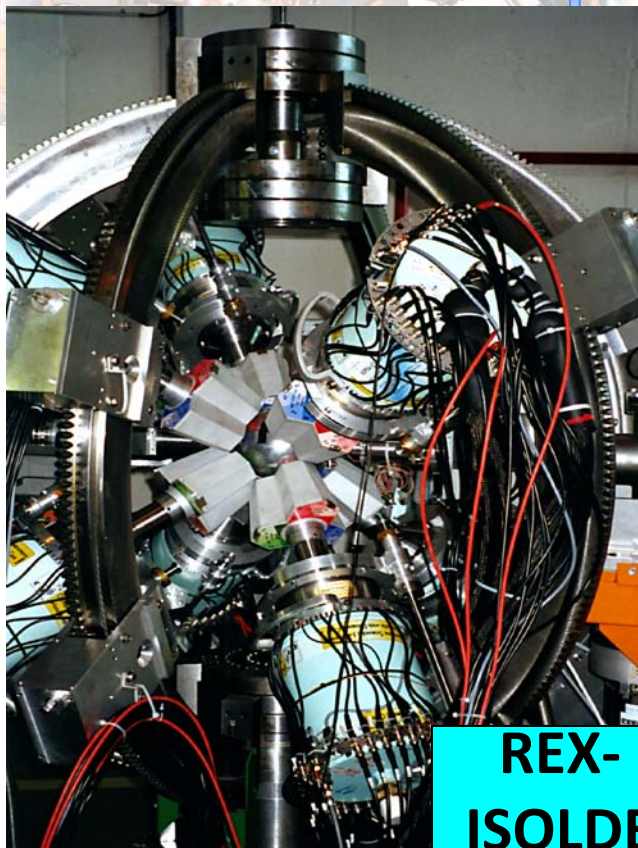
Laser ON $^{70}\text{Cu} + ^{70}\text{Ga}$

Laser OFF ^{70}Ga

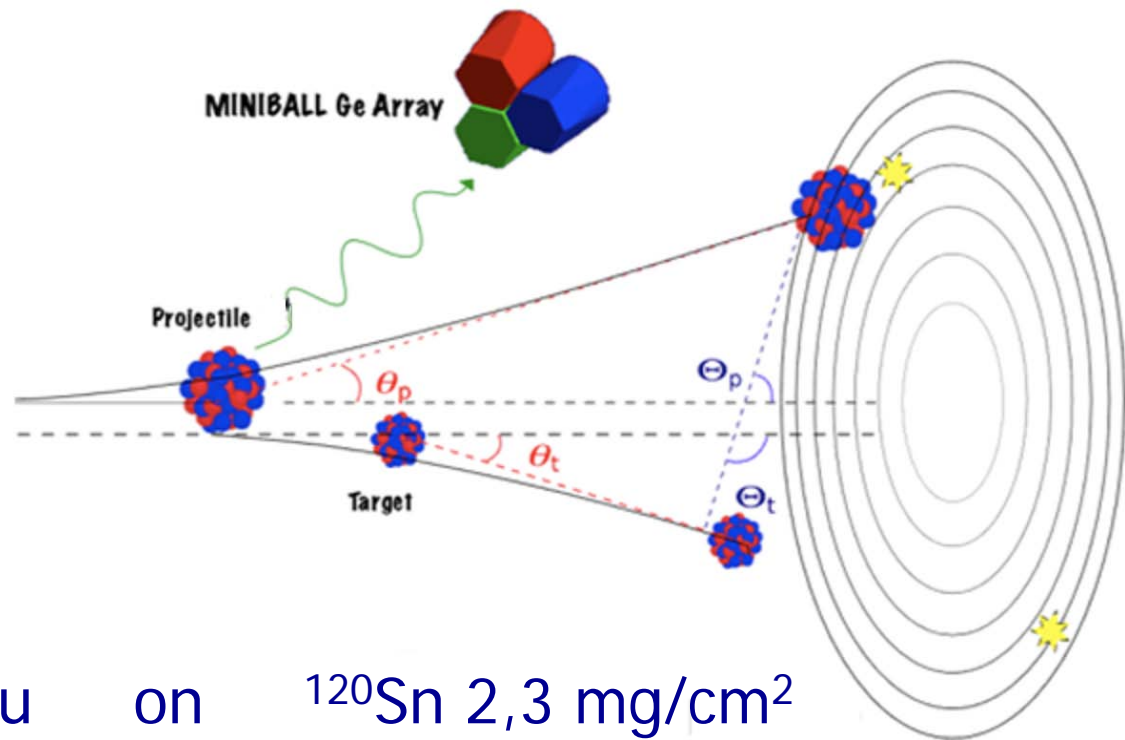
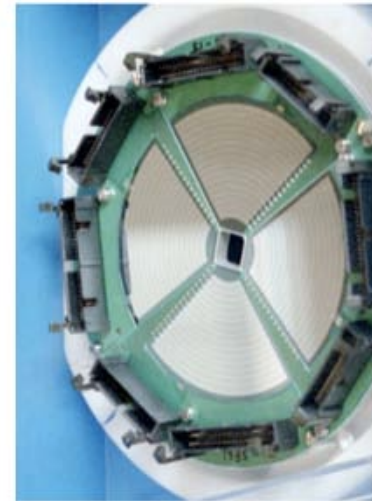
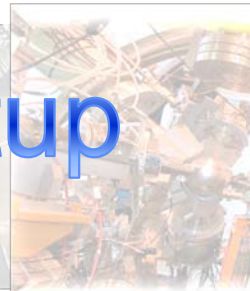
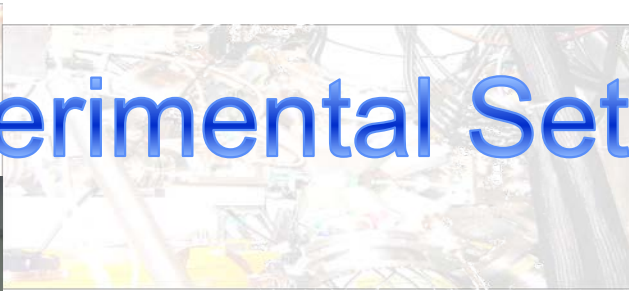
Ga contribution can be precisely subtracted provided a precise normalization of Laser ON laser OFF run



Experimental Setup

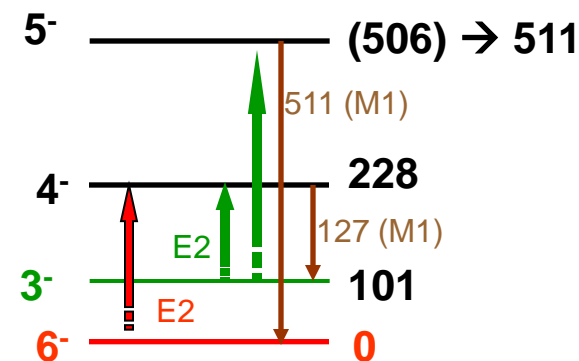
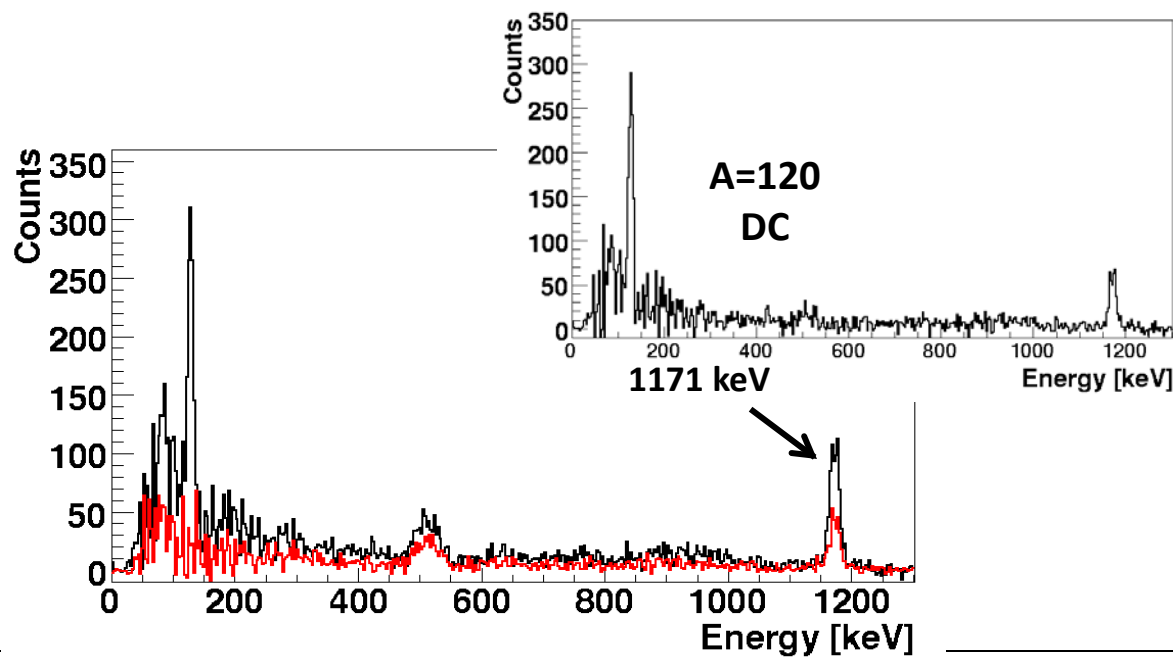
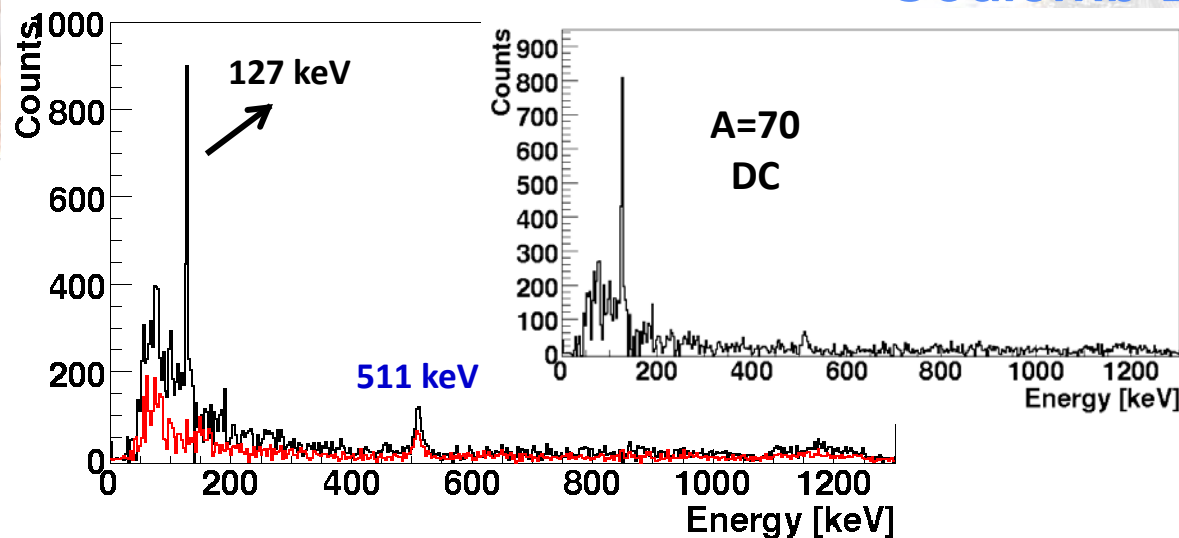


**REX-
ISOLDE**

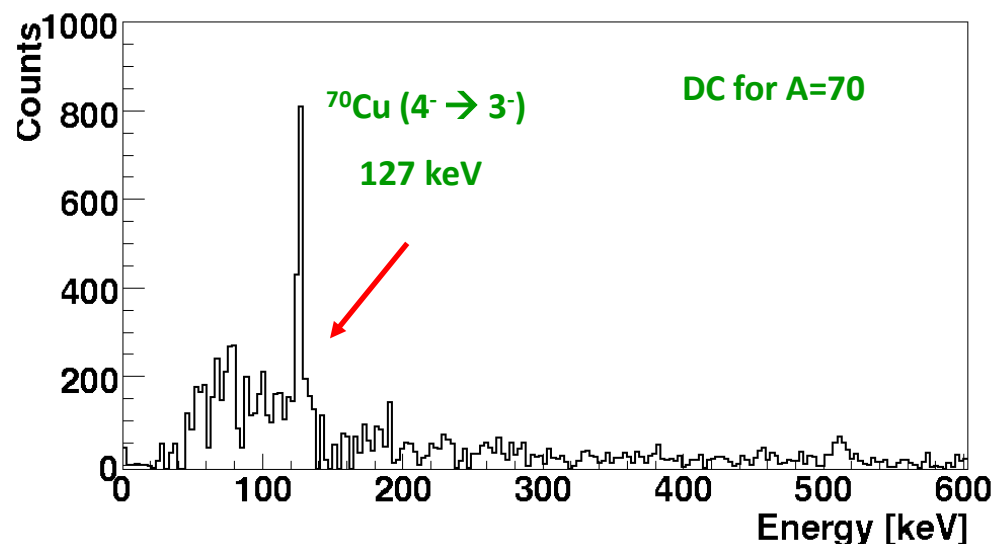
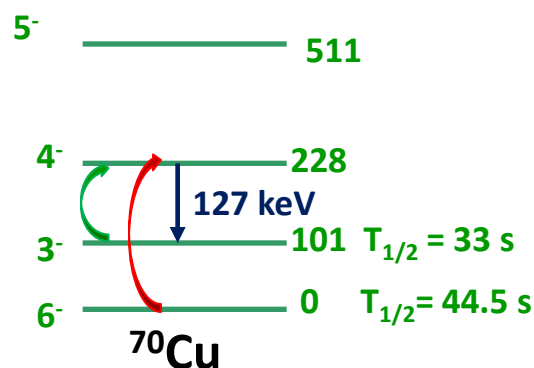


^{70}Cu 2,9 MeV/u on ^{120}Sn 2,3 mg/cm²

Coulomb Excitation of $^{70}_{gs}\text{Cu}$ and $^{70}_{m1}\text{Cu}$



Cross Section: 127 KeV



Measurement of the $(4^- \rightarrow 3^-)$ cross section in both experiments

Isomeric Composition of the ^{70}Cu beam is known

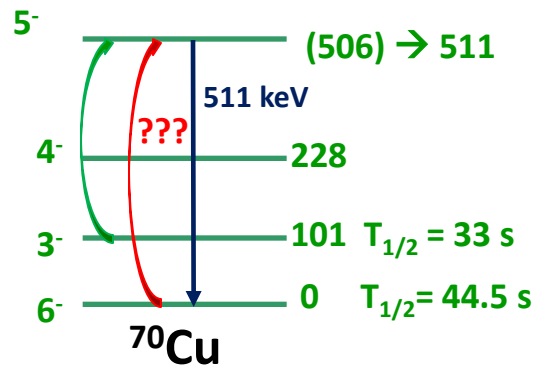
Disentangle the $\sigma (6^- \rightarrow 4^-)$ and $\sigma (3^- \rightarrow 4^-)$

- CLX code
- Matrix element = 0.23(3) eb
- $B(E2, 3^- \rightarrow 4^-) = 73(10) \text{ e}^2 \text{ fm}^4$

- CLX code
- Matrix element 0.30(4) eb
- $B(E2, 6^- \rightarrow 4^-) = 69(9) \text{ e}^2 \text{ fm}^4$

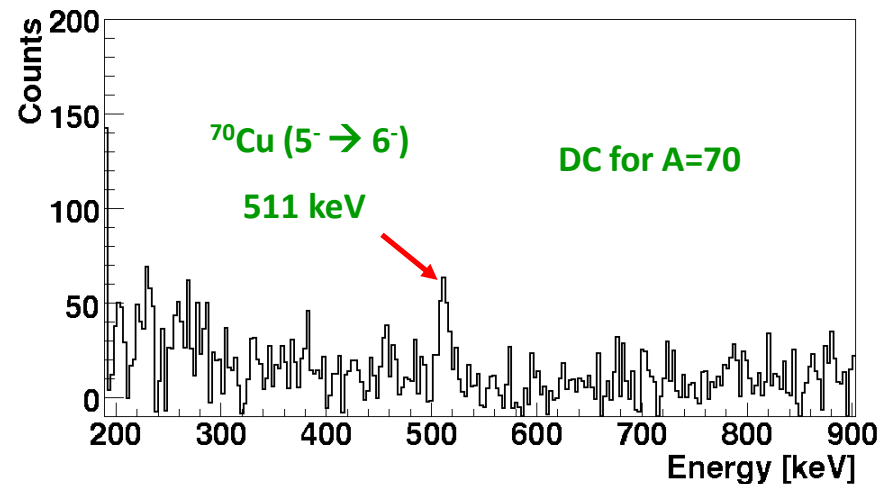
Cross-Section 511 KeV

Challenge to measure



Assuming only $(3^- \rightarrow 5^-)$ excitations

- CLX code
- Matrix element $0.30(3)$ eb
- $B(E2, 3^- \rightarrow 5^-) = 128(17) e^2 \text{ fm}^4$

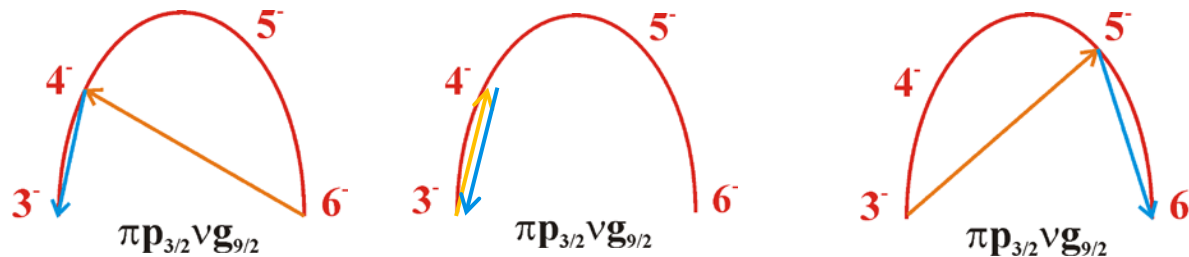


Upper Limit

Summary and more ...

- the observation of the 511 KeV decaying transition fixes the energy, spin and parity assignment of the 5^- level;

- E2 transitions between the multiplet of states have been investigated

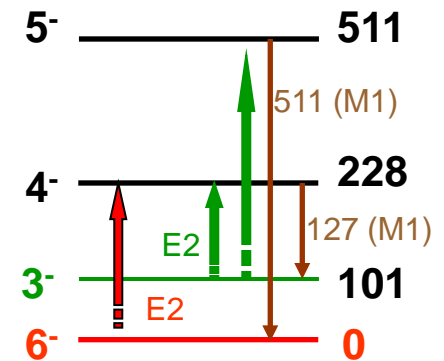


- For these transitions the following $B(E2)$ values have been measured:

- $B(E2, 6^- \rightarrow 4^-) = 69(9) \text{ e}^2 \text{ fm}^4$
- $B(E2, 3^- \rightarrow 4^-) = 73(10) \text{ e}^2 \text{ fm}^4$
- $B(E2, 3^- \rightarrow 5^-) = 128(17) \text{ e}^2 \text{ fm}^4$

... next steps

- Comparison with Shell Model Calculation using different effective nucleon-nucleon interactions
- Comparison with the existing systematic of other n-rich Cu isotopes to come to a coherent picture in this mass region





Collaboration

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and the ISOLDE and Miniball collaborations

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